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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1888.

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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE most notable event of the week, of course, has been the publication of the letter from Mr. Blaine, emphatically forbidding the use of his name for the Chicago nomination, and reaffirming that he meant exactly what he said in his letter from Florence. Upon the significance of this, and the situation which is now created, we have commented more fully elsewhere.

THIS has been Anniversary week and Decoration week at once. In Boston and New York the remnant of the great Evangelical festival still lingers in annual reunion, to hear the reports and reëlect the officers of those great religious societies which are supported not by one denomination only. But how changed from half a century ago, when those cities were fairly thronged with visitors, when every great assembly room was engaged for a series of meetings every day, and when the clerical and lay eloquence was in the fullest vigor. This was a feature of the Evangelical movement in England which seemed to have been successfully transplanted to America. But as time goes on it seems to prove an exotic, which will not endure something in the American climate. Perhaps the national sense of humor militates against the attempt to galvanize our people once a year by the repetition of the same arguments and the same devices to make all things go smoothly. Perhaps the rapid growth of religious opinion in even the orthodox churches beyond the trammels of the Evangelical tradition of Cecil and Simeon, has robbed the anniversaries of much of their vitality. Perhaps they have to contend with the more orderly and legitimate interest of the great denominational conventions, to an extent which is not true of England. At any rate the glories of Anniversary week are departed in New York and are decaying in Boston. Some of the annual meetings of great and wealthy localities do not gather a score of attendants in addition to the directors and other officers, who have to be reëlected. It was stated without contradiction some years ago that the Roman Catholics or the Free Thinkers could have captured the organization and the funds of one of the wealthiest, by the payment of the membership fees of a score of persons, who should actually attend the annual meetings. The Societies once looked to the great collections taken up at the annual meetings as a chief source of income. They now know that they must depend on other agencies for revenues.

But the old order passes away to give place to the new. Decoration Day has taken a very firm hold of our people, and is better observed with every year. It is no exotic, but a sturdy native tree, which bids fair to last as long as the life of the Republic, unless in the progress of reaction, our Mugmups should manage to suppress it as "reviving the memories of the war."

THE Democrats being shut up to Mr. Cleveland as their candidate for the Presidency, there is no greater interest in the proceedings of their convention than attaches to the platform, and the selection of a candidate for the second place. Will the platform endorse both Mr. Cleveland's message against the Tariff, and the Mills Revenue bill? The former would be the safer course, as it would leave an opening for many Democrats, who cannot agree with the policy of the majority of the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Cleveland's message means Free Trade just as truly as does Mr. Mills's bill; but its hostility to our Protectionist policy and our industries, being less concretely expressed, is not quite so plain to the average mind. But if the St. Louis Convention affix the approval of the party to the Mills bill, what standing for Mr. Randall, Mr. Foran, Mr. McAdoo, or Mr. Sowden will there be inside the party? Probably, the course adopted will be like that

of 1880 and 1884, when Free Trade was wrapped up in clever phrases, like castor oil in a glycerine capsule, and was meant to be unrecognizable until it was swallowed. The New York *Star* recalls our exposure of the platform of 1884, and its declaration for "taxation for public purposes only" as a declaration for Free Trade. The definition for Free Trade and Protection which we gave at that time, and which the *Star* quotes, is accepted by Professor Sumner of Yale as correct. In the view of that definition, to which both parties agree, the language of the platform admits of but one interpretation. It was a declaration for unlimited Free Trade. It is our impression that Mr. Dorsheimer, the former editor of the *Star*, was the author of the platform, or at least that part of it. It also is our impression that he admitted, or at least never denied, that this interpretation was the right one.

As for the second place on the ticket, ex-Senator Thurman seems to be generally preferred. He is an able and honest man; but the selection would be nothing less than a slap in the face to the Mugmups. He is one of those Democratic leaders who have stooped to no hypocrisy in the matter of Civil Service Reform. He believes, and always has professed to believe, in just such a use of the public patronage as Mr. Cleveland has made. He never has held with the hare and hunted with the hounds, like the President, and others of the party. And should any occurrence elevate him to the Presidency, there would be an end to the offensive hypocrisy which insults Republicans by alleging that they are "removed for cause" or have "resigned," when in truth they have been made victims of the Spoils system.

At last the Senate has resolved to discuss the Fisheries treaty in open session. When the question came up for definite action, all the Democratic Senators voted against the proposal, and by the help of the vote of Mr. Hale of Maine, they were able to delay action for several days. But Mr. Hale yielded his judgment on this question of expediency to that of his associates, and of his party at large, and by a vote of 21 to 19 the discussion was ordered to be public. There is no doubt that this action reflects the conviction of the two parties as to the character of the treaty. The Republicans feel that the Administration has taken a false step in assenting to any such solution of the Fisheries difficulty as this treaty contains. They believe that the more publicity is given to the proceedings before final rejection, the more amply they will be justified before the country in voting against confirmation. The Democrats at heart agree with them. They find that Mr. Bayard has put them into an awkward situation, and they would be glad to escape from it with as little notice from the public as possible. They were anxious to have action postponed until the next session, so that the question might not enter into the presidential campaign; but in this respect also the Republicans were wise not to accommodate them. Besides this, some Senators, notably Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, will have to eat their own words before they can vote for the confirmation of the treaty, and this they would prefer not to do in public.

THE fate of the Mills bill still hangs in the balance. It has been before the Democratic caucus in several sessions, and it has not been treated with the consideration and deference which its authors think is due to their wisdom, and to the simplicity and moderation of the measure itself. A number of articles, notable among them works of art, have been removed from the Free List, and the duties on others have been raised or lowered, upon no scientific system whatever, but according to a rule of action which is fully explained in the following paragraph of a Washington dispatch to the *Ledger*:

"In urging the adoption of their amendments, members wasted no time in argument. They cared nothing for the ratio of per cent. which the duty bears to the value of the merchandise, and would not listen to the wails of the Combined Eight about ad valorem equivalents. They wanted a rate restored or increased because their constituents demanded it, and bluntly informed the caucus that their demands must be granted or the people of their districts would send Republicans to represent them in the next Congress. In most cases this kind of appeal knocked over Mr. Mills's argument and put a patch on his bill."

The whole discussion was precisely in accordance with this disclosure. It showed that the majority in the House have no well defined principle for the reform of our fiscal legislation. Most of them seem to want Free Trade in everything but what their constituents produce, but protection for that; but at the same time they are not averse to log-rolling with other members to secure higher duties on what their district or State produces by helping others to do the same.

It is true that this kind of log-rolling is charged upon Protectionists, but quite unfairly. In the matter of fiscal legislation the Protectionists always have taken Edmund Burke's ground, that each of them represents the whole nation, and is bound to consider the interests of all parts of the country. They look to the representatives of each section for information as to its especial needs and resources; but they vote for a Tariff which will be national in the scope of its benefits. Philadelphia, for instance, is a great wool-consuming community, but of course it produces no wool. Yet its vote always has been given for the enactment and maintenance of the duties on wool, as though that were one of our interests. It is only our revenue reformers who indulge in a "scramble" for protection to local interests. They believe in Free Trade with exceptions suitable to their district.

Of the three Republicans who were expected to vote for the Mills bill, Mr. Nelson, of Minnesota, has announced his opposition to it. He made a speech expressing dissatisfaction with the Tariff before the bill was reported, which gave great encouragement to the Free Traders. But he never announced his intention of voting for the measure after it had been published. That was only an inference from his speech, and it now appears to have been unwarranted. Like the *Tribune*, of Chicago, he probably wants a pretty radical "reform" of the Tariff, and the reduction of many duties; but, like it, he does not wish to see that accomplished in the sectional fashion of the statesmen of Texas, Arkansas, and Kentucky.

The Scandinavians of Minnesota, whom Mr. Nelson represents, are by no means so zealous for Free Trade as they used to be. The influences which have brought the Republicans of Iowa and Wisconsin into line with the party, are doing their work in Minnesota also. The growth of manufactures, and the evident benefit to agriculture from their proximity, are opening the eyes of the people to the true purpose of the Tariff. The recent discovery of large deposits of valuable iron ore has furnished an admirable object lesson in this respect. Besides this, the home opinion of their native countries is not so strongly and unanimously for Free Trade as it was a decade ago. The Protectionists last summer secured a working majority in the Swedish Parliament. The Norwegians still go on with the policy which taxes many necessities of life from 300 to 500 per cent., and keeps the country the poorest in Northern Europe. But even in Norway people begin to question the wisdom of a system which takes away the employment from the people and drives them in myriads across the Atlantic. In a decade more there will be a Protective tariff in Norway and Denmark, and the Scandinavians of our Northwest will be as firm and intelligent in their support of our Protective policy as any other element of our population.

In the breathing-space given by the postponement of the Tariff, the House took up the Appropriation bills. The Post Office and the Legislative and Executive bills were passed and sent to the Senate. The former excited a good deal of discussion.

It is constructed on the lines of the policy which aims to compensate the South for its exclusion from the benefits of the Pension list by giving it larger appropriations than its share. The bills for the erection of government buildings and the River and Harbor bill both correspond to this idea; and a Kansas member was able to show that the West was getting much less and the South more than its share out of the expenditures on the Post Office. Mr. Cabot Lodge also called attention to the failure of the bill to do anything whatever for American shipping, even where this was in competition with steamship lines subsidized by foreign governments. The bill exceeds every previous measure of the sort by \$6,000,000, which he thought was just the amount in excess of what it ought to be. The difference is expended largely on allowances for rent and fire to third-class postmasters, who heretofore have had to provide both for themselves. As Mr. Lodge suggested, the difference this year probably will find its way into the campaign funds of the Democratic party.

An abuse to which Mr. Vilas has called attention is the needlessly high rates of compensation to the railroads. They are paid as much for carrying the mails as when their other rates for transportation were 20 to 30 per cent. higher than they now are. A generous country refuses to spend a penny above the lowest cost of mail-carriage to encourage our steam-shipping, but pays a fourth more than does any one else to the railroads, many of them wealthy corporations and most of them monopolists.

THE Judiciary Committee of the Senate seems to be in no hurry to report on the nomination of Mr. Melville W. Fuller to be Chief Justice of the United States. When the nomination was first made it was received with general favor, Republicans as well as Democrats expressing their satisfaction with the character of the man, although many added their regret that a Democrat of more eminence had not been honored in this way. Afterwards the Republicans of Mr. Fuller's own State began to ask attention to some parts of his record during the war, when he was a very weak brother of the "peace at any price" sort; but after accepting Mr. Lamar it seems hardly worth while for the Senate to gag at a case like this.

It is also said to be charged by a firm of Chicago lawyers that Mr. Fuller was guilty of "unprofessional conduct" in his management of two cases in recent years. The jargon of the legal profession makes this charge ambiguous. Lawyers are accustomed to speak of moral offenses equally with the breach of technical rules, as "unprofessional conduct," as though the profession had some kind of first lien on the Ten Commandments. If Mr. Fuller is shown clearly to have given evidence that he is an untruthful or a dishonest man, of course the Committee should give weight to the charge. But if it be a matter of professional etiquette or of the jealousy of rivals, the complaint should be rebuked as well as dismissed.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Fuller is by no means an ideal man for Chief Justice. But Mr. Cleveland has nominated him, and he will doubtless be confirmed. This is one of the consequences which the reactionary triumph of 1884 entails upon the country, and which will be followed by others of like sort in the event of Mr. Cleveland's reelection.

THE Judiciary Committee of the House has agreed to report the Chace Copyright bill exactly as it passed the Senate. This is very good news, and as the session bids fair to be a long one, the passage of the bill is very probable. Thus far the opposition to the measure comes from two quarters. One is from those who, like Mr. Vest, of Missouri, believe in no copyright whatever for books. He seriously insisted that as soon as an author had printed his book it became the property of the public, and that it remained his own only so long as he kept it in manuscript. Mr. Vest ought to have proposed the repeal of the laws to confer copyright on American authors, and also those to secure the rights of American inventors by patents. Nor should he stop there. His

principle leads direct to communism. Private property is created by society on the principle of expediency. It is found that by giving every man the monopoly of the results of his own labor, society gets more out of its members than where this is refused. But there is no more reason for creating such a monopoly in the case of a farm or a house than in that of a new plan for making plows or a new book. Refuse the author the compensation for his toil that you grant to everyone else, and you not only discourage the business of writing books, but you set a precedent which may be used against property rights of all kinds.

There is reason to suspect that another kind of opposition is on foot, which really represents foreign publishers and book-making trades. It is not to be forgotten that foreign houses in this business are represented in many cases by agencies and branches in this country, and that these hardly can be expected to remain idle when a bill is under discussion which will so seriously affect their interests. Rather than see it adopted, they would be glad to have all such propositions for the benefit of foreign authors laid on the shelf. It is suspected that some of them have originated the petition which is in circulation, asking the House to reject the bill, on the ground that it would increase the price of books by giving a few American publishers a monopoly of the business of reprinting foreign authors. It also is gravely urged in the petition that American authors would be injured by throwing them into competition with foreign authors, to whom American copyright is secured. American authors at present are worse hurt by existing competition with foreign authors, for whose brains the American publisher in most cases pays not a farthing.

THERE is a notable contrariety of opinion between the two prominent *World* newspapers of New York. Mr. Pulitzer's Democratic journal, the ardent supporter of Mr. Cleveland and his Free Trade policy, is hard at work on the "boom" for Judge Gresham, and is sure the Republicans ought to nominate that gentleman. On the other hand the *Irish World*, the ardent advocate of Protection, and the representative of those independent Democratic elements which so nearly carried New York for Mr. Blaine, has the following caustic paragraph:

"The New York *Evening Post* and every other Free-Trade and Mugwump paper in the country give us their word of honor that Judge Gresham is 'sound' on the Tariff and urge the Republican party to nominate him for President. Evidently the Free Trade press think the Republican party is made up of idiots."

THE Methodist Conference still proceeds, while the Presbyterian Assemblies have been brought to a close. The great work of electing five regular and two missionary bishops was the most exciting business of the session in the former body. Of the men selected, only two are clergymen of national reputation outside their own Church; but they may become very conspicuous personages in their new eminence. Dr. J. H. Vincent, the life of the Chautauqua movement, is just the timber to make a bishop of. He is a man of irrepressible energy, great administrative capacity, and high character. There has been no bishop since Matthew Simpson who can be said to meet more amply the apostolic requirement—"having a good report of them that are without." Exactly what qualities the Conference saw in Dr. Newman to justify his elevation, we are at a loss to see. It certainly was not his loyalty to his own Church. Probably his association with General Grant and his family was the chief reason for the selection. The Methodists, as is natural, have a warm side for our national hero, who was in some sense one of them; and Dr. Newman was the Court Chaplain of the Grant Administration. But it is not in evidence that he used his opportunities to save Gen. Grant and his family from any of the serious mistakes of their career, or in any way to elevate the character of the group around the great man. His secret circular to the Methodist preachers of Iowa, urging the reelection of "brother Harlan" to the national Senate, his missionary tour round the world at the expense of the national government, and his own disclosures of his conversations with the dying

man, were not features of a career which would have commended him to John Wesley as a fit successor to Coke and Asbury. Far better have given the office and the dignity to Chaplain McCabe, who is a Methodist of the right old sort, and has deserved as well of his Church as any man living.

Of all our churches, the Methodist probably is now the most intensely anti-Catholic. But the Conference showed no unwillingness to take a leaf out of the Pope's book, and to instruct the lay membership of the Church as to the discharge of their political duties. Right on the heels of the papal rescript, forbidding the Irish to boycott their political opponents and to resist by perfectly legal means the payment of exorbitant rents, comes the Conference rescript directing about a million of the American people to fall into line with the Prohibition party. The following declaration on the subject of temperance was adopted as a part of the "Discipline" of the Church:

"We are unalterably opposed to the enactment of laws that propose, by license, taxing, or otherwise, to regulate the drink traffic, because they provide for its continuance and afford no protection against its ravages. We hold that the proper attitude of Christians toward this traffic is one of uncompromising opposition, and while we do not presume to dictate to our people as to their political affiliations, we do express the opinion that they should not permit themselves to be controlled by party organizations that are managed in the interest of the liquor traffic. We advise the members of our Church to aid in the enforcement of such laws as do not legalize or indorse the manufacture and sale of intoxicants to be used as beverages, and to this end we favor the organization of law and order leagues wherever practicable. We proclaim as our motto, Voluntary total abstinence from all intoxicants as the true ground of personal temperance; and complete legal prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating drinks as the duty of civil governments."

This can mean nothing but that outside of the four States where the Republican party has secured the constitutional enactment of Prohibition, no loyal Methodist can belong to either the Republican or the Democratic party. Any legislation short of Prohibition, not excepting the Brooks law in Pennsylvania and the Crosby bill in New York, is proscribed in the first sentence as legislation in the interests of the liquor traffic and of its continuance. And having thus denied to individual members the right of private judgment on a question which even the Papacy would regard as a fit subject for such judgment, the Conference, while disclaiming, just as the Pope does, the wish to undertake the decision of purely political questions,—proceeds to furnish the Third Party with a fulcrum for its operations of breaking up the only party which shows itself at all alive to the evils attending the traffic in intoxicants. We presume that Methodists generally will show as much independence in this matter as the Irish Roman Catholics have shown in their resentment of the papal rescript.

THE two Assemblies met in joint session on Thursday, heard good speeches on the past and future of Presbyterianism, and separated to discuss Reunion. In the Southern Assembly the decision was reached by a small majority to discontinue the discussion of the subject. The meeting face to face in the Academy had not diminished in the least the hostility of the Old South to the proposal. They came back convinced, as some of them said, that even if the war never had occurred, the two Churches must have separated, and that they must remain so after the war had ceased. The minority pleaded the facts: The Northern Church had met them frankly on every point, and had evaded nothing. If negotiations were discontinued, no better excuse for that than "the color line" could be alleged. It was hinted even that the resentments of the Lost Cause might be supposed to have something to do with it. As to the relation of the Southern Church to the colored race, what excuse was there for the smallness of its membership among the Freedmen, who had been bound to the white membership by such intimate ties in former years? The Northern Church had a far greater hold upon them.

But votes availed against reasons, and the Southern Church will go no further in the matter.

In the Northern Assembly the discussion was equally spirited, but with a different result. The Reunion-at-any-price party, led by Dr. R. H. Patterson of Philadelphia, were by no means in control of the Assembly. When Dr. Paxton of New York invoked a blight upon the day which brought the black man to America, he was greeted with a storm of hisses not only from the galleries, but from the floor of the house, and felt constrained later to offer a rather lame explanation of the expression. Evidently the temper of the Assembly was opposed to any immediate action, and least of all for such concessions as the Committee on Reunion had made in the matter of separate synods and presbyteries for the colored people. The utmost it could be got to do was to proceed with the negotiations, without expressing any approval of the answers made by Drs. Smith, Patterson, and their associates on the Committee. And it voted to add others to their number before reentrusting the matter to their hands.

THE Reunion matter was involved indirectly in the storm which Rev. William Aikman of Atlantic City evoked, by offering a resolution of respect for the soldiers whose memories were to be honored the day after the adjournment, and of loyalty to the principles for which they died. The fear of putting a stumbling-block in the way of negotiations was at once evoked, and the resolution voted down. Then at once the Assembly saw in what a bad box it had put itself before the whole country, and even Dr. Crosby, who had endorsed the report on Reunion, insisted that it must get itself out of it. So the matter was referred to a special committee which reported Mr. Aikman's resolution with just enough of verbal alteration to make it in order, and it was adopted without opposition. One South Carolina delegate assured the Assembly this would give no offense to the South. But he forgot that the Southern Church objects especially to any deliverances on questions not of faith or morals, on the ground that these involve a renunciation of the spiritual character of the Church. And certainly the theologians who avowed in the Southern Assembly of 1887 their continued belief in the divine right of slavery will not be pleased with this utterance.

THE spirit of resistance to the papal rescript has reached an intensity in Ireland, which we hardly could have expected. Thus far only the Bishop of Limerick, Dr. O'Dwyer, has pronounced publicly for submission to the decision, while Dr. Walsh telegraphs from Rome to Dublin that the Pope is Ireland's friend, and that offensive utterances must be avoided. But the League's spokesmen, or at least the Roman Catholics among them, denounce both the rescript and the Bishop of Limerick in unmeasured terms, and intimate that they will treat who accepts it in the same fashion. Of course Mr. Healy, Mr. Davitt, and Mr. O'Brien are aware of the very serious risk they run of dividing their forces on this question. They must feel strongly assured of their ability to carry the Irish people with them in bidding defiance to the Pope, before they assumed that attitude. If they are able to do so, they will place the Papacy in a very awkward dilemma. If the rescript is neither withdrawn, nor allowed to become a dead letter, the discipline of the Church must be brought to bear upon every Roman Catholic who disregards the Holy Father's decision. The priesthood in hearing confessions will be obliged to ascertain whether the penitent has taken part in boycotting or in the plan of campaign, and to refuse him the sacraments unless he express his contrition for the offense. And the outcome may be a schism in the Irish Roman Catholic Church, as it is certain to be a great increase in the number of nominal and indifferent Catholics. "Many of us," says *The Freeman's Journal* of New York, "would rather have suffered a most grievous physical wound—almost death itself—than have had the Holy Father's rumored pronouncement come just at this time. We do not fear that the cause of Ireland will suffer, but that warm hearts, overflowing with love for the Sovereign Pontiff, may be frozen against him."

THE Liberal victory in the by-election at Southampton, where the Tories formerly had a clear majority, and no such result was expected on either side, is not the less encouraging because it was won largely on a side issue. The Temperance party object to the compensation to publicans who are refused licenses by the councils created by the new Local Government bill. They wish to take a leaf out of our book in that matter, and to set at defiance the English superstition about "vested interests." The Tories refused to withdraw that clause, and the Temperance men gave Southampton to the Liberals. This is ominous to the Unionist coalition. That can exist only so long as Englishmen are so desperately afraid of Home Rule as to sink their difference on other points. But nearly a thousand voters, formerly Unionist, in Southampton refused to do this, and elected a Home Ruler in place of a Unionist.

MR. BLAINE'S NEW LETTER.

SINCE Mr. Blaine wrote from Florence, three months ago, his clear, distinct, and consistent letter of withdrawal, THE AMERICAN has had but one opinion as to the letter itself, and the situation which must result from it. We have at no time permitted our judgment to be shaken that the letter could not possibly mean anything but what it expressed, and that its effect was to make it entirely impossible for Mr. Blaine's name to be honorably considered at Chicago.

The letter from Paris confirms this in all particulars. Mr. Blaine says, precisely as we pointed out in February, that the essential phrase of his letter, ("my name will not be presented to the convention") was conclusive: as he says, it was "decisive of everything which I had the personal power to decide." By its use he had forbidden any one from presenting his name to the convention, and unless his name should be presented, his nomination could not occur. We did not then see how language more explicit could be chosen, or how he could more conclusively have declared his actual and sincere withdrawal from the field; and that he now confirms what he then said is a step precisely in the line of good faith to the Republican party and to the country, as it is, likewise, a reassertion of his own candor and sincerity.

The congratulations which were in order upon the original letter do not call for repetition, now; for this is simply the re-statement of that. Nevertheless, it is a valuable service of Mr. Blaine that he has terminated so decisively the doubt and confusion which seemed to exist in some quarters, and has put it within the power of the national convention to approach its work without that attendant element of uncertainty which must have existed except for this letter.

That the Convention will find its work easy we do not anticipate. There are many divergent interests and clashing purposes in a great party gathering, not welded into a common feeling by the hammer of the popular will. But the number of candidates will not prove vexatious or confusing if there is a real purpose to seek for the one who can most fully unite all elements of strength. There are guiding circumstances and requirements which must make the business comparatively simple and easy, unless folly is to take the seat of wisdom. The delegates, after the conference of a few days, can surely be able to determine who, upon the whole, best unites these requisites:

1. Personal fitness and ability; unblemished character.
 2. Proven fidelity to Republican principles, and especially to Protection.
 3. Special strength in the doubtful States, and full party strength in the surer ones.
- The candidate who best meets these requirements is the one whom the Convention seeks.

THE NARROWED FIELD.

IT must be evident that the Chicago choice is now limited to a comparatively narrow field. Since Mr. Blaine's name, even in the estimation of his most ardent friends, is no longer to be con-

sidered, the list of Eastern men is exhausted. Practically it began and ended with him.

Westward, there are four men made more conspicuous. These are Mr. Sherman, General Harrison, Mr. Allison, and Governor Alger. The transfer of the large body of delegates who have been classified as Blaine men will be made in all probability, to some of these. If it could be made, though not entire yet even in large part, to Mr. Sherman, his nomination would of course be assured, since his own strength is itself so very considerable; and this would be a result creditable to the convention and the party.

If not Mr. Sherman, then the three other men are those from whom a choice is rational and legitimate. Mr. Allison has a hold upon the circle of Mr. Blaine's intimate friends through Mr. Clarkson, who belonged to it until it was resolved that Iowa should put forward a candidate. But Mr. Allison's candidacy does not fully meet the conditions of the case. He comes from a sure State, he has been a cautious Protectionist, and his strength in the States to be disputed is not exceptionally great.

General Harrison does not lack in any particular the needed elements of strength. If the Blaine vote should mostly or entirely go to him, as it may, his nomination would be the natural outcome of the convention, and with the cordial ratification, which certainly it would have, from the friends of Mr. Sherman, and from other bodies of delegates, it would go out to the country with the enthusiasm of 1840 renewed.

Governor Alger is among the possibilities, as even a casual review of the narrowed field now shows. He has a good record as a soldier and in the executive office of his own State. It is to be hoped that his friends do not intend to urge his claims on the ground of his fortune. Granted that the candidate has principle, abilities, high character, and public experience, it would be better he should be a poor man.

In every direction save one the demand is emphatic for a candidate whom the country knows to be a real Protectionist. If any other should be nominated, the battle will be lost from the hour it opens. The friends of national honor and prosperity realize the seriousness of this crisis. They comprehend the effort to make the United States of America a European dependency. They will not ask Mr. Mills, nor Mr. Cleveland, nor the *New York Times*, nor Mr. Senator Voorhees, nor even the two or three Republican newspapers who are for Free Trade, who shall be their standard-bearer. Nor will they compromise themselves and their principles in an effort to placate men who not only helped defeat the candidate of 1884, but are already fully pledged to aid the Democratic candidate of the present year.

MR. CURTIS AND CIVIL SERVICE REFORM, ONCE MORE.

FROM year to year, as our readers know, we have followed the proceedings of Mr. George William Curtis and the National Association for the promotion of Civil Service Reform. Mr. Curtis's annual address has elements of both humor and pathos, which are not exceeded by anything else in the public deliverances of the year. The evident necessity laid upon the orator to look all round the actual facts, and not see them, and the courageous whistling to cover the emotions of dismay which must stir his breast, are enough to make men and angels weep. They constitute an exercise in the art of putting the best face on a bad business, to which the attention of the students in the new School of Journalism at Cornell might be called with great fitness.

This year the Association showed its wisdom in meeting before the party conventions assemble to nominate their candidates for the presidency, and to put forth their declarations of principles. It certainly was well to have the Democrats reminded of the fact that there is a number of good people in this country who still believe in the doctrines Mr. Cleveland set out in that famous letter to Mr. Curtis. But for this reunion they probably would have forgotten the events, and the more easily so as Mr. Curtis has assured them in his newspaper that the demands of the

Civil Service Reformers are of no political importance whatever, as he and the most of his friends are going to support the party of Free Trade, no matter what it may do or leave undone in the way of reform. Still a little concession to these good people in the guise of an ambiguous plank in the platform will cost the Democracy nothing—not even a third-class post office. By the way, we have not observed Mr. Curtis's name on the list of delegates to the national convention of the party to which he now belongs, and whose candidate he will support "against the whole field." He will not have the opportunity to put into *its* platform anything he has to say of the Reform, or to bolt its nomination after the Convention has adjourned and he has helped to complete the ticket.

Mr. Curtis admits that this has not been a good year for reform. He admits that the gentleman he helped to elect to the Presidency on the ground that he was better than his party has not proved equal to resisting its demand for the offices. But he has two grounds of comfort and hope. The first is that Mr. Cleveland has enforced the Pendleton law, and even has enlarged its scope and strengthened its rules. As to the law, nobody expected that the President would disobey it unless it had been set aside as unconstitutional; and the improvements made in its administration have been of infinitesimal importance. But it is notorious that the law has been evaded in many quarters. The way in which the appointments have been made in the Philadelphia Post-Office and the New York Custom-House are now matters of public record, thanks to the Senate's committee of investigation. They show that the politicians already have discovered how to drive the proverbial "coach and six horses" through the statute which seemed to bar their way to the spoils. And how much would have been gained even by the enforcement of the Pendleton law, if it had been observed under Mr. Cleveland as honestly as under his Republican predecessor? It extends to only a small fraction and those the least valuable places in the Civil Service. It was the places outside the law that Mr. Curtis and his friends were thinking of, when they advocated Mr. Cleveland as "a friend of reform." They had not the audacity to charge that Mr. Blaine would not have enforced the Civil Service law. What they wanted was a pledge with regard to offices outside the law,—that they would not be treated as the spoils of victory, and that office-holders would be kept from running the party machine. Mr. Curtis has nothing to show as the harvest of his hopes in either direction.

The other ground of comfort is the usual one of moribund parties. Civil Service Reform "has come to stay; it is weak now, but it will be powerful in the future." And so forth, and so forth. So the Greenbackers said; so the Prohibitionists say. It is the common comfort of all the parties which are *fey*. What evidence has there been of growth for the reform? Has it been shown in the number of members of the Association? Or in public interest in its aims? Or in respect for Mr. Curtis and other leaders? In none of these things has there been anything but retrogression and decline. And if the movement as now organized shall "peter out" entirely, like the road that shrank to a trail and it ultimately to a squirrel track that ran up a tree, it will be because it has been so entirely an appendage to Mr. Curtis's personal notions, affiliations, and prejudices. He has put the Reform aside for Free Trade, and has sacrificed it to the support of a President who is not its friend.

AUGUST FRIEDRICH POTT.

A YEAR ago there died at Halle, Germany, one of the most famous scholars in comparative philology. To learn something about his life and his work will perhaps interest our readers, especially since it has been announced that his valuable library has been acquired by the University of Pennsylvania.

August Friedrich Pott was born the 14th of November, 1802, at Nettelrede, a Hanoverian village near Münden, where his father was a minister. As his father and his mother both died when he was still a child, he was educated by an uncle and guar-

dian, who lived at Hanover, and by whom he was enabled to receive instruction in the *Lyceum* of that town. In 1821 he went to the University of Göttingen, where he studied philology, especially, with Benecke, Dissen, and Otfried Müller. Afterwards he taught for some years at the *Gymnasium* at Celle, but at the same time continued his studies, and in 1827 wrote the dissertation, "*De relationibus quae praepositionibus in linguis denotantur*," upon which the degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred upon him by the University of Göttingen. Two years afterwards he resolved to resign his position at Celle and to devote himself entirely to comparative philology. For this purpose he went to Berlin, where Franz Bopp, the ingenious founder of comparative philology, was then lecturing. With him and with Wilhelm von Humboldt he soon became closely connected in common studies and personal intercourse. In 1831 we find him a privat-docent at the University of Berlin. Two years later he published the first volume of his "*Etymologische Forschungen*," and in the same year he was made professor of comparative philology and general science of language at the University of Halle. This position he held for fifty-four years, until his death.

He used to lecture at Halle as well on philosophy of languages and the principles of general and comparative philology, as on the grammar of the single Aryan languages: Indian, Turanian, Greek, Latin, Keltic, Gothic, and besides on Egyptian hieroglyphs and the Chinese language. At the same time he carried on his philological investigations and continued to be a fertile author in very different subjects. There was scarcely a year in his long life when he did not write some book or at least some learned essay, and whatever he wrote, he seemed to be at home in the languages of all parts of the earth and able to get from each one just the material and the points of view that he wanted. As it would exceed the limits of this article to follow him into the particulars of his philological labor, I shall restrict myself to mention a few and the most important of his writings.

His principal work is the "*Etymologische Forschungen auf dem Gebiete der indogermanischen Sprachen*," which was published in two volumes in 1833 and 1836. In comparative philology it stands next to the celebrated Comparative Grammar of Pott's master, Franz Bopp. After Bopp introduced the comparative method into the study of the inflectional forms of grammar, Pott extended this method to the study of sounds and words, and therefore in the same way in which Bopp is acknowledged to have originated the comparative morphology, we may consider Pott as the founder of comparative etymology and phonology. In a second considerably enlarged edition this work comprises eight volumes published from 1859 to 1873.

The etymological disquisitions were followed by a work treating of the language and origin of the Gipsies: "*Die Zigeuner in Asien und Europa: Ethnographisch-linguistische Untersuchung*," (Halle, 1844-45, two volumes.) Pott for the first time proved what had already been suggested occasionally by others, that the language of the Gipsies originated in the idioms of India. In the vast literature treating of Gipsies, Pott's book is still the most important.

Nine years afterward he published a work on proper names: "*Die Personennamen, insbesondere die Familiennamen und ihre Entstehungsarten*," (Leipzig, 1853, second edition 1859.) The object of this monograph is connected with the etymological disquisition mentioned above. As the explanation of proper names is perhaps the most difficult part of etymology, Pott the more deserves acknowledgment in successfully endeavoring to find out the principles of their formation and to distinguish among the apparently inaccessible and inexhaustible mass a limited number of explainable and constant groups.

Two other monographs of his treat of numerals and the various modes in which they are expressed in different languages: "*Die quinäre und vigesimale Zählmethode bei Völkern aller Welttheile*" (Halle, 1847), and "*Die Sprachverschiedenheit in Europa an den Zahlwörtern nachgewiesen*," (Halle, 1868). It is a well known fact that the names of numbers belong to the most constant elements in the development of speech. Hence their great value for recognizing the relation of languages and the ethnological position of peoples by means of their languages. It is especially from this point of view that Pott instituted his inquiries in this subject; at the same time he tried to go back to the origin of numerals and to find out the reasons for the different methods of counting.

In the same manner he tried to illustrate in his book on reduplication ("*Doppelung als eins der wichtigsten Bildungsmittel der Sprache*," Lemgo: 1862), the peculiarities of Aryan speech by comparing languages of different character from almost all parts of the world.

It will suffice to mention besides his "*Anti-Kaulen oder mythische Vorstellungen vom Ursprung der Völker und Sprachen*" (Lemgo: 1863), a contradiction of the views advanced by a Catholic priest named Kaulen, who tried to derive all existing kinds of speech

from a common language, which—according to his opinion—was split up by the Babylonian confusion of languages. It is scarcely necessary to assert that Pott easily confuted this opinion. Kaulen's book and name probably would have been forgotten already were it not for Pott's learned and profound refutation.

It has been said that the chief events in the life of a scholar are his writings. This is true, also, in Pott's case, and what remains can be said in very few words. After the publication of his "*Etymologische Forschungen*," he was generally known as one of the most prominent philologists, and one honor after the other was conferred upon him. There were scarcely any of the more important literary academies and linguistic societies within or outside of Germany, of which he was not created an ordinary or corresponding or honorary member. Even in 1887 the Milanese Academy forwarded to him a diploma of membership, which did not arrive until after his death. He was especially interested in the German Oriental Society, which he had founded together with Brockhaus, Fleischer, and Roediger, in 1845. He received in the course of time several of the higher Prussian and Russian stars, and in 1886 was distinguished by the greatest honor which can be assigned to a scholar in Germany, by being received among the Knights of the Order *pour le mérite* for science and art. But notwithstanding these honors, he remained the modest and unpretentious man that he had been, and perhaps nobody, who did not know him, would have taken the silver-haired, short, jovial, old gentleman for the famous scholar he really was. In October, 1877, he celebrated the 50th anniversary of the day when he took his Doctor's degree at Göttingen; in November, 1882, his eightieth birthday; in August, 1883, the 50th anniversary of the day when he was made Professor at Halle. Until the end of his life he retained his mental activity, and he did not stop his literary work until his last illness. He died at Halle, a few years after his wife, surrounded by beloved children and grandchildren, the 3d of May, 1887.

Bryn Mawr College.

H. COLLITZ.

THE EVOLUTION OF A POEM.

A CONTRIBUTION to the series of articles entitled "After All, What Is Poetry?" contained the following definition:

"Absolute Poetry is the concrete and artistic metrical expression, in figurative language, of the inspired human mind by its creative faculties."

During a discussion with a poet friend, whose best work fulfills all the requirements of this definition, he took occasion to question the necessity for the use of the last four words, "by its creative faculties," and feeling sure that some of the readers of THE AMERICAN will be interested in the defense which my friend's amiable attack elicited, I shall endeavor to give them at least the spirit of it.

It was asserted that the word "expression" covered the whole ground, and that the four words mentioned simply went over it a second time and did nothing else. This was denied and an attempt was made to prove its falsity; and as an analysis of the definition was necessary to the separation and determination of what a chemist would call the "elements" of poetry, as therein defined, I shall confine the greater part of the remainder of this article to the taking to pieces of what was but just now put together.

The poet, differing from other men in being impelled at certain times to express something—he may not know what at first—hears in his mind's ear a voice speaking to him in numbers. If these numbers are trochaic, he will probably write his poem in trochaic measure; if iambic, in iambic measure, and so on; the entire metrical arrangement often depending upon, or rather being guided by, this mysterious, silent utterance of "the angel" who "says to him, 'Write.'" Behold him, now, no longer thrusting inky fingers through dishevelled locks; no longer tearing up sheet after sheet of undecipherable hieroglyphics; no longer nervously irritable and restless under the stings of half formed ideas, which, like mosquitoes, have been humming about his head until he is at the point of distraction; behold him, I repeat, seize upon an old envelope, the back of a rejected manuscript, the margin of the morning newspaper, or even the daily linen that he wears, and proceed to "slap down" thereon the fleeting idea. Surely Lowell's "drop of human blood" must incarnadine a verse so written. Now that he has, while under the influence of what—for want of a better word—I have called *inspiration*, secured an opportunely appearing conception, we will imagine our poet engaged in expressing the impressions which have been, or are being, made upon his mind. Being in the heat of composition, he does not stop to ask how certain results are being obtained, but is, if his inspiration be great, almost unconscious of effort; verse succeeding verse, stanza following stanza, until the first rough draft of his poem is completed. In all probability this rough draft will not fulfill all the requirements of the definition of absolute poetry. What may be wanting, it is the business of revision to supply; and here I will say that I cannot bring myself to believe, with H. M. Hoke

in the April *Writer*, that the revision which an experienced literary worker gives to his writings is likely to injure them in any way. On the contrary, as each overhauling of a manuscript may lead to the strengthening of one or more of its weak points, revision should be persisted in until the author is satisfied that he can do no more in the way of improvement. Until he has, by practice, learned to do this without injury to his work, he should consider himself merely a student of the literary art, and his productions merely exercises; interesting, no doubt, to himself, but not necessarily so to the reading public.

But to return to our poet. If, after the flames of inspiration have burned down to the calm embers of reason, he looks back at the workings of his brain, he may remember that, in the first place, his mind was taken possession of by the aforesaid inspiration; that while possessed thereby, a conception was by some means supplied to him; that this conception was the concrete or specific bodying-forth of some abstraction or generality; that, being a poet, he began to express the conception and the mental activity resulting therefrom in metrical language; that he called on his imagination to assist him in creating imagery through which to express his thoughts concretely, and on his fancy to still further refine and beautify them; and that, although conception and imagination seemed very closely related, the latter was to a certain extent subject to his will, while the former acknowledged no human master.

Therefore, as imagination and fancy are "creative faculties" of the human mind, and the poet makes use of them in expressing conceptions flashed upon his mind by that higher Power who is above and beyond all mere faculties,—uses them to lend an added grace and a more distinct individuality to his work, when he could just as well content himself with a conventional narration of what is revealed to him,—I maintain that those four words are necessary to the now improved definition of absolute poetry:

"The concrete and artistic metrical expression, in figurative language, of conceptions of the inspired human mind BY ITS CREATIVE FACULTIES."

CHARLES HENRY LUDERS.

THE BUILDER.

THERE was a builder whom no one knew,
Who built a palace fair;
The only tool with which he wrought
Was his own secret and subtle thought,
And he built his palace of air.

When he long time had passed away
Another builder came,
Who built a palace of all men known,
A wonder it is in sculptured stone,
And all men know his name.

Men come and go, but the plan remains,
And nothing is lost to art;
The palace the nameless builder thought,
And the palace the famous builder wrought,
Are the same in every part.

Whose is the palace I cannot tell;
And these rhymes, may they not belong
To the careless poet of days gone by,
Who pluck't the heart of this mystery,
And sang to himself its song?

CYRUS ELDER.

REVIEWS.

POEMS BY GEORGE MACDONALD, LL. D. Selected by V. D. S. and C. F. Pp. xvi and 207. With Portrait. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

DR. MACDONALD'S poetry has a wide publicity already, more through the fragments of it scattered through his novels than by reason of his having published two or three separate volumes of it. As he is rather unequal as a writer of verse, there is room for an anthology by a friendly and judicious hand; and the one before us seems to be quite satisfactory. It will be welcome to many readers as giving a very brief but authentic account of the author. Everybody knew that Dr. Macdonald is "fra Aberdeen awa," but some mistiness has hung over other details. It now appears that he was brought up as a member of the small body of Scottish Congregationalists,—the people described in "Alec Forbes." He entered the ministry of the body, and for a time he preached in an Independent church near London. But for the reason indicated in "Alec Forbes" he withdrew several years ago to become a member of the National Church of

England, in which, however, he never has taken orders. He is now in his sixty-fourth year. We may add that he still sometimes preaches; and he and his family have acted publicly the parts in a drama he has based on the "Pilgrim's Progress." Also that the Eric of "Robert Falconer" is understood to be a deceased brother of his, who wrote the remarkable poems published in that novel.

The present selection is very admirably made. Of course every one who cares for Macdonald's verse has his own favorites, and will miss some here. We think that superbly humorous ballad in "Alec Forbes," beginning "There cam a chiel to our toon end, An' a waesome carl was he," might have been included to advantage; as also "The Motley Fool" of "St. George and St. Michel." Also the two exquisite hymns in "Guild Court," beginning "As Christ came into Jericho town," and "Come unto Me, the Master Saith," and lastly his "Dorcas." But taken as it stands, the selection contains the better part of his poetry, and is calculated to win him new readers by its exhibition of the stronger qualities of his verse. These are the combination of spiritual and mystical insight, and a broad humanity, with a bright Celtic fancy and Celtic love of color and light, and a quaintness derived from close and loving study of Herbert and Vaughan, but especially Herbert. No one but a Celt would have written "O lassie ayont the hill," or "Where did you come from, baby dear?" or "Consider the Ravens." And only a disciple of Herbert could have written "The Smoke," and "Unworthiness." And the mystic equally with the Celt appears in "Shadows":

"All things are shadows of Thee, Lord;
The sun himself is but a shade;
My soul is but the shadow of Thy word,
A candle sun-bedayed.

"Diamonds are shadows of the sun,
They drink his rays and show a spark,
My soul some gleams of Thy great shine hath won,
And round me slays the dark.

"All knowledge is but broken shades—
In gulf of dark a wandering horde:
Together rush the parted glory grades—
And lo Thy garment Lord!

"My soul, the shadow, still is light,
Because the shadow falls from Thee;
I turn, dull candle, to the centre bright,
And home flit shadowy.

"Shine, shine; make me Thy shadow still—
The brighter still the more Thy shade;
My motion be Thy lovely, moveless will!
My darkness, light delayed!"

Here is a rugged bit from the Herbert-like meditation on the command "Consider the Ravens"—

"The bird has pain, but has no fear,
Which is the worst of any gear;
When cold and hunger and harm betide him,
He gathers them not to stuff inside him;
Content with the day's ill he has got,
He waits just, nor haggles with his lot;
Neither jumbles God's will
With dribbets from his own still.

"But next I see in my endeavor,
Thy birds here do not live forever;
That cold or hunger, sickness or age,
Finishes their earthly stage,
The rook drops without a stroke;
And never gives another croak;
Birds lie here, and birds lie there,
With little feathers all astare;
And in Thy own sermon, thou
That the sparrow falls, dost allow.

"It shall not cause me any alarm,
For neither so comes the bird to harm.
Seeing our Father, thou hast said,
Is by the sparrow's dying bed;
Therefore it is a blessed place
And the sparrow in high grace."

The book is very well printed, and neatly and prettily bound; but the sewing has been done in the new and bad way, which compels one almost to tear it to pieces to get it to open to the back.

THE REAL HISTORY OF THE ROSICRUCIANS, founded on their own Manifestos, and on Facts and Documents collected from the writings of initiated Brethren. By Arthur Edward Waite, author of "The Mysteries of Magic: a digest of the writings of Eliphas Levi," etc. Pp. 446. London: George Redway.

On few subjects has so much nonsense been written, as on the Brotherhood of the Rosy Cross. Indeed the first assertion of the existence of such an order, in the "Fama Fraternitatis" of 1614, and "The Chymical Marriage of Christian Rosencrantz" of

1616, is associated with such palpable impossibilities as at once suggest that they both are imaginative pieces, with the double purpose of edification and mystification. If we might give them any credence, we would have to believe that there had existed in Germany for centuries a secret society, possessed of an esoteric wisdom, which could not be imparted to the bulk of mankind, because it is unfit to profit by it. So far as these mysteries are disclosed to us, we perceive no indication of more than an effort to blend into a common system the Lutheran doctrines and the higher and more spiritual of the traditions of the alchemical speculators, not altogether unlike in purpose to the theosophy of Jakob Böhme, but far inferior to that in depth and suggestiveness.

When we first opened this "Real History" of the matter, we were not inclined to expect much from it, in view of the publisher's name and that of the author. Mr. Redway is associated with occultism as a publisher; and Mr. Waite announces himself as the condenser of "Eliphas Levi's" variegated moonshine, alias "high magic." But Mr. Waite has disappointed us agreeably. He seems to be a man of good sense, when he is writing on his own account, and not making "digests" for the occultist market. And he has had the patience to go to headquarters for his facts, and to take nothing on hearsay. So far from giving us another book as absurd as that of Mr. Hargreave Jennings on the subject, he actually has put English readers in a position to judge for themselves as to what Rosicrucianism really amounted to. For his predecessor's book he has nothing but the heartiest and most deserved contempt. And for another predecessor, Prof. J. G. Buhle, whose dissertation on the subject was condensed and translated by De Quincey, he has some pretty hard knocks.

There are three main questions raised in connection with this subject: (1) Was there any such society as is described in the two German pamphlets mentioned above? (2) If they were mystifications, were they by the same hand, and if so, by what hand? (3) What is the historical connection of the later Rosicrucians so-called, with this earlier society, and these publications?

(1) Mr. Waite thinks there was a society of the general character indicated in the "Fama Fraternitatis,"—the "Militia Crucifera Evangelica," founded by Simon Studion as early as 1598, which employed the rose and the cross in its symbolism. With this the Brotherhood "may have been identical or affiliated" as their aims were the same. Both were Protestant societies, and both aimed at a fusion of Lutheran orthodoxy with the philosophy of the higher or spiritual alchemy. Both bore the rose and the cross as their badge, to express their loyalty to Luther, whose arms they were.

(2) We cannot trace the authorship of any but the longest of the tracts. "The Chymical Marriage" is certainly the work of John Valentine Andrea, the eminent Lutheran divine, who probably knew of Simon Studion and his society, and took the hint from that. The attempt to trace all the manifestos to Andrea's fertile pen and still more fertile imagination, is not supported by evidence.

(3) There is an entire want of historical connection except in resemblance of ideas, between the "Brotherhood of the Rosy Cross" and the "Militia" of Studion, and the later pretenders of the Rosicrucian name.

NEGRO MYTHS FROM THE GEORGIA COAST. By Charles C. Jones, Jr., LL.D. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1888.

There seems to have been a much closer sympathy with the human side of the animal kingdom in pre-scientific days, although men had not then welcomed the ape as an ancestor, than in the present period of closer and more enlightened study, when animal intelligence is reduced to a series of co-ordinated instincts, and survivals and inherited habits. Our old friend, Puss in Boots, is a much nearer relation to us than the cat that Mr. Huxley describes as catching a mouse by reflex action—"the telegraphic message goes in at her eyes and comes out through her claws;" and the meek, unfortunate little creatures that are daily grafted with poison and disease germs for experimental purposes, seem of another race than the "scheemy" "Brer Rabbit" that Uncle Remus has immortalized.

Mr. Jones has supplemented Mr. Harris's work by collecting a number of similar stories from a somewhat different region—the Georgia coast and the Carolinas,—which have a dialect differing in many minor points from that of the negroes of Middle Georgia, where Mr. Harris gathered his material. The stories do not differ much in substance, many of them embodying the same incidents. The famous "Tar Baby" episode reappears, "Buh Rabbit" is still "scheemy," and always triumphant over all his more powerful adversaries, though "Buh Wolf" takes the place of "Buh Fox" in several of the stories. But beside the adventures of "Buh Sparuh," "Buh Alligator," "Buh Tukrey Buzzud," and the other familiar animals, there are also several of the universal animal myths that are common to early Italian and German folk-

lore, given in the negro dialect. The tales are perhaps more literally transcribed than those of Mr. Harris, but they do not appeal to the imagination as strongly as Uncle Remus's stories do. The literary touch is wanting, the humor is not so delicate, and though for purposes of comparative folk-lore they may be of equal value, they will not take the same place in literature as Uncle Remus has secured. But in both these books alike, it is curious to note how in all the animal stories of purely negro origin, the natural sympathy of the narrator makes him side with the smaller and weaker animal, who always manages to outwit the stronger foe by just the same shallow shrewdness and cleverness that a negro's brain would devise in getting the better of an adversary of the more powerful race. "Brer Rabbit," with his lazy, greedy, amiable ways, his inveterate lying, his dandified conceit and impudence, is the favorite hero, and is an admirable embodiment of the traits of the real, unmodified negro character. It may be interesting to give a specimen of the dialect in which these stories are told, as it differs in many little turns of expression from that of Uncle Remus:

"Buh Rabbit and Buh Elephant dem blan ramble tru de same wood. Buh Rabbit, him lib offer de nounge grass, and Buh Elephant, him eat de tree limb. Dem bin quaintun wid one anurrer; and weneber dem meet dem nusen fuh pass de time er day. Buh Rabbit, him too leetle fuh Buh Elephant fuh keep compny long. Een de spring er de year Buh Rabbit bin mek eh nes onder one bush, an eh line um, an eh kibber um ober complete long, sofe, dry grass. Eh hab tree leely chillun een dat nes. One day Buh Elephant bin er hunt eh bittle, an eh gone miss an mash topper Buh Rabbit nes, an kill eh chillun. Buh Rabbit no bin day at de time, an wen eh git back eh fine eh nes done broke up, an all tree eh chillun squash flat. Eh see by de track say Buh Elephant bin do dat. Eh gone right off an eh tackle Buh Elephant bout um. Buh Elephant mek answer an say him yent do um, him yent know nuttne bout um. Wen Buh Rabbit fine eh can't git no saterfaction outer de Buh Elephant, eh cut down, an eh berry box, an eh mek plan fuh git eben wid Buh Elephant fuh de big damage wuh him bin done ter um an eh family." This vengeance Buh Rabbit accomplishes by kindling a fire of dry grass under Buh Elephant's ears when he was asleep, "so eh bun de hinges er all two eh yez, so eh couldn't liff um up no mo."

THE EARLY LIFE OF SAMUEL ROGERS. By P. W. Clayden. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

An adequate life of Samuel Rogers is almost equivalent to a literary record of England for more than sixty years. Without being a writer of especially high rank, Rogers had the singular good fortune of standing in the centre of the world of culture for two full generations. His own original work entitled him to a fair place in that coterie, but various circumstances combined to make his experience entirely exceptional. He was not only a man of wealth and leisure but his instincts, tastes, and ambitions were all of an artistic kind. We may say that any man treated by fortune in the same way, and living at a fountain head of cultivation, might have the extraordinary career of Rogers, but that admission, while it seems generous, signifies in fact but little, since it is almost impossible to combine all the conditions. Given wealth and leisure there may be lacking taste, desire, aspiration; allowing all these things we are to suppose an exceptional length of life; supposing everything we have yet to frame this life with such a ring of literary activity as existed in England from 1790 to 1850. Within those years Rogers knew every writer or artist of consequence in England, the while his house was a gathering place of notabilities from all parts of the world. It is no exaggeration to say that there has never in any age or country been so peculiar and interesting a literary history as this, regarding it in all its many lights.

Rogers is allowed to have had serious faults of character; he was narrow, inclined to be violent and bigoted, and often pained people who tried to think the best of him with his selfishness. On the other hand, he did many a kindly and important service to literary workers; his judgment was sound, his taste sensitive and true, his honesty unimpeachable. As a conversationalist he was remarkable, and his influence during all that long and crowded life was of an eminently direct kind. Mr. Clayden tells the story with equal fullness and spirit. But forty years of the wonderful ninety-two are recorded in this volume, the author promising to complete his task in a subsequent book. In many respects the concluding years were the most interesting, but a crowd of distinguished figures animate these pages and whoever cares for a thoughtful and earnest piece of biography will enjoy the volume. As we have said, the interest is altogether personal and professional; of "events" in the worldly sense Roger's life was quite deficient, but of ideas it was full, and to know it is to seem to know all the famous Englishmen of the century. Mr. Clayden, furthermore, and without flattery or undue stress, demonstrates Rogers's own claims as a literary worker in most satisfactory fashion. Never has the poet been put before

the reading world in so fair, yet as we believe, so just a light, while the letters, extracts from diaries, etc., complete an excellent piece of portraiture. If the work is finished in the same scholarly style, Clayden's Life of Rogers will certainly become a standard piece of biography.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

"THE Way to Fortune" is a helpful little work,—so good that the author's name might appropriately be given, though it is not,—consisting of a series of short essays with illustrative proverbs and anecdotes, meant to guide the young especially in the choice of vocation and in the forming of good business and social habits. The source is English, but various Americans are quoted, notably Franklin and Irving. Chapters on Appearances, Economy, Credit, etc., are sound and valuable, and the book, though somewhat slight in texture, is calculated to do good. (Thos. Whittaker.)

"The Argonauts of North Liberty," by Bret Harte, (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), has something of the charm and dramatic force of our author but it is not a book to be commended on moral grounds. It seems impossible for Mr. Harte to construct a plot that is not based on the cynical French idea that all women are naturally depraved and all men made in equal parts of brute and dupe. It is no less than shameful that a writer of the popularity and power of Mr. Harte should go on in this bad way, exploiting the worst things in human nature rather than the best, and making books which must contaminate wherever their influence extends. We have no mind to say much about this volume but may just mention that the chief Argonaut is a New England woman who after vilely deceiving her husband and flying to California, where her career is not left wholly to the imagination, returns in the end to her Connecticut village and becomes a pillar of the church. Quite the sort of thing for which people have not words severe enough to apply to M. Zola.

"The Veiled Beyond," by Sigmund B. Alexander, is put forth in Cassell & Co's "Sunshine Series of Choice Fiction." So far from being choice it is one of the very silliest novels we have ever seen. It is a tale of Spiritualism and Esoteric Buddhism, conjoined with Boston life of the period. The folly and weakness of it are beyond belief.

The cleverness of Florence Warden as a story teller is fairly admitted, but she puts her facility in this way to poor use. Her books are vicious in tendency, with all their variety and superficial interest. "A Woman's Face, or the Lakeland Mystery," is the latest of them—and one of the worst. Such sensational books fall naturally into the hands of the young, and there is no calculating their power for mischief. (D. Appleton & Co.)

It is agreeable after passing upon such hysterical performances as the three books last mentioned, to come across so clean and vivacious a little story as Mr. T. W. Norris's "Chris," (Macmillan & Co.) Here are emotional incidents, and lovers too, in plenty, but all is sweet and bright, and, as we may say, above-board. No shame either to character or intelligence to have this pretty tale lying on one's table, or to put it in the hands of the growing daughter. "Chris" is really delightful. It has, for one thing, an episode of a dog which is almost as good as Mr. Anstey's touching story of the pet dog that was carried away by the Punch and Judy men.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

A SERIAL story called "The Eaves-dropper," which has been appearing anonymously in *The Cornhill Magazine*, has been attributed generally to the author of "Vice Versa" (Mr. F. Anstey). It is now acknowledged as the work of Mr. James Payne. It will shortly be issued in a popular form.

The Fourth Part of Dr. Murray's "New English Dictionary" is about ready in London. It extends to "Cass."

Professor Seeley has written a supplementary chapter to his work, "The Expansion of England."

Messrs. Trübner & Co. have in press for publication early in June "Selections from Sir Edwin Arnold's English Poems," with some new pieces.

Victor Cherbuliez who is to write the volume on J. J. Rousseau in the French "Men of Letters" series, published by Hachette, Paris, has just been proved to be a collateral relation to the Genevese philosopher. Researches show that the grandfather of Rousseau was first cousin to the great-grandmother of M. Cherbuliez.

Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Co. publish directly Tolstoi's "Power and Liberty," a sequel to "Napoleon and the Russian Campaigns."

Despite various announcements on the subject, Mr. Wilkie Collins is not writing his *Reminiscences*. He has had the work in view and may yet do it.

Mr. W. J. Linton is seeing through the press in London his "Masters of Wood Engraving."

The vacancy in the French Academy caused by the death of Eugène Labiche in January last has been filled by the election of another dramatic writer, M. Henri Meilhac, the joint author, with M. Ludovic Halévy, already a member of the Academy, of the librettos to Offenbach's "Belle Hélène," "Grande Duchesse," and "La Périchole," and of the plays of "Frou-frou" and "Tricoche et Cacolet," to mention only a few of the best known from a long list going back as far as 1861. There were two other candidates for the vacant seat—M. Paul Thureau-Dangin, the historian of the Monarchy of July, and M. André Theuriot, the novelist.

Dr. T. W. Parsons is writing an Ode for the coming 250th anniversary of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, of Boston.

The coming years promise to see the publication of a large mass of posthumous works of Victor Hugo. First to appear is "Toute la Lyre," in two volumes, and the other works include a volume of plays containing "Les Jumeaux," a volume of criticism, a novel as long as "Les Misérables," a volume of verse and prose called "L'Océan," and six volumes of correspondence.

Rev. W. C. Winslow, Boston, asks for new and renewed subscriptions to the Egypt Exploration Fund, of which he is the honorary treasurer of America.

James Russell Lowell has collected, principally from the *Atlantic Monthly* and the *North American Review*, a volume of Political Essays which will be published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The earliest dates back about thirty years, and the latest is the address delivered in New York just before he sailed for England.

Colonel Grant is reported to have offered Gen. Badeau his claim for \$10,000 in full, provided he would drop all litigation in the matter of the Grant Memoirs, but Badeau is said to have refused the offer.

A selection of the letters of Monseigneur Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, is announced for publication.

A complete collection of the Rev. John Ellerton's hymns, original and translated, will shortly be published by Messrs. Skeffington, London. The volume will include some hitherto unpublished hymns, designed for the new appendix to "Hymns Ancient and Modern."

The correspondence of Peter the Great is being published at St. Petersburg. There will be ten volumes in all, prepared by a special commission who have been hunting up the Czar's letters from all parts of the world. The first volume has just appeared.

Messrs. J. J. Little & Co., printers, of New York, have secured \$2,000 damages against the publishers, Messrs. Charles L. Webster & Co., for breaking a contract to give them the printing of the Grant Memoirs.

Senator Hoar has introduced a bill in the Senate to create Andrew D. White of Ithaca, N. Y., George Bancroft of Washington, Justin Winsor of Cambridge, William F. Poole of Chicago, H. B. Adams of Baltimore, and Clarence W. Bowen of Brooklyn, a body politic under the style of the American Historical Association, for the promotion of historical studies, the collection and preservation of historical manuscripts, and for kindred purposes in the interests of American history and of history in America. The association is granted power to hold property not in excess of \$500,000 in value, and the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution are authorized to permit the Association to deposit its collections, manuscripts, books, and other material in the Smithsonian Institution and the National Museum.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

THE *May Magazine of American History* is an excellent number. The leading paper is a sketch of the late Alfred S. Barnes, and a very good portrait of the eminent educational publisher serves as frontispiece. "Ancient Society of Tennessee," by Gen. G. P. Thruston, of the Tennessee Historical Society, is a scholarly study. Gen. Thruston's "Ancient Society" is that of the Indians, and he conclusively proves them to have been the Mound-builders. The number is a good one throughout.

Judge's Young Folks is the title of a new monthly paper for children, issued by the Judge Publishing Company, of New York, with colored illustrations.

A new journal just founded in Paris, *La Revue de Famille*, appears to have met with an immediate and pronounced success. It is edited by M. Emile Testard, and will devote its columns wholly to topics that are interesting to the family circle. Some of

the contributors will be Alexandre Dumas, Jules Simon, Francois Coppeé, Sully-Prudhomme, Ludovic Halévy, and Georges Ohnet.

The first number of Mr. Harry Quilter's new London *Universal Review* will contain contributions by Lewis Morris, Sir Charles Dilke, Mrs. Lynn Linton, the Earl of Pembroke, and Alphonso Daudet.

The Schlict & Field Co., of Rochester, known to the reading world by its imprint on the *Cosmopolitan* magazine, has failed. The *Cosmopolitan* was published by this concern for two years. Some months ago the magazine was removed to New York city, and U. S. Grant, Jr., was announced as vice-president of its publishing company, but the Rochester firm remained as large stockholders. The outcome of the trouble seems uncertain, but the June number of the magazine came out on time.

ART NOTES.

MR. JOHN J. BOYLE, the distinguished sculptor of this city, secured the latest portrait of General Sheridan during a visit to Washington in March last. This portrait is a bust, life-size, intended to be cast in bronze. The artist is not quite satisfied with it as the General proved to be a nervous and uneasy subject, rarely according more than five to ten minutes to a sitting. Mrs. Sheridan, however, is pleased with the work, and other friends have pronounced it an excellent likeness. That it is a spirited and a carefully studied work, those who know the artist's earnestness, his fidelity, and his mastery of his craft need not be told. It may be considered a fortunate circumstance that Mr. Boyle was enabled to execute this portrait while the General was still apparently in robust health.

A choice collection of paintings made by Mr. Charles M. Kurtz, editor of *National Academy Notes*, is now on exhibition and sale at Craig's gallery, 1525 Chestnut street. The pictures have been selected by Mr. Kurtz with great care as representative examples of the painters' most characteristic work. Among the most noticeable are the following: "Evening," by D. W. Tryon; "A Puritan Girl," by Douglas Volk; "A Mountain Brook," by Jervis M'Entee; "Lost, Stolen, or Strayed," by Jas. M. Hart; "Sunset After Rain," by C. M. Dewey; "Maples and Birches," by the late J. F. Kensett; "Morning, Gloucester Harbor," by F. K. M. Rehn; "The Village Botanist," by Frank C. Jones; "October on the Hudson," by W. Whittredge; "Twilight After Rain," by C. Warren Eaton; "Something in the Woodpile," by Fred. J. Waugh; "On Rock Creek," by Max Weyl. There are 32 pictures in the collection, all of medium size, and moderate in price.

Mr. Prosper L. Senat opened his studio to his friends and the public this week for his "Eighth Annual View," it being his custom to give an exhibition of his winter's work each season before leaving town for the summer. The principal pictures shown on this occasion were two large oils, "Bright October" and "After Stormy Weather," important works contributed to the Spring Exhibition. There were also a number of other oil paintings, mostly out-of-door studies of coast of Maine scenery, finished in the studio; and a brilliant collection of water colors, similar in character as to subject. An interesting feature of the view, and one that attracted much notice was the display of etchings, several of which were large plates, represented by *remarque* impressions. It is only within a few years that Mr. Senat has given serious attention to this branch of art, but he has already produced work that entitles him to rank high among the workers with the needle, and some of his plates in this exhibition show qualities which all intelligent etchers aim at, but which only the few attain to. Among the most noticeable of the larger prints may be mentioned "Twilight in Portland Harbor," "Low Tide," "Biddeford Marshes," "In Ballast," "Ashore at Lewes," and "On the Delaware." There are more than a dozen plates in all, and any one of them would make a desirable addition to a print-lover's collection.

Mr. Bernhard Uhle has a portrait of the late Henry M. Phillips on exhibition at Earle's galleries. It is a striking likeness, especially noticeable for strength of drawing and relief in modelling. Mr. Uhle is an honest painter and renders what he sees. His portraits have been criticised as too literal, but they at all events give correct reports of the facts as he perceives them, and give them with that thorough knowledge of brush and colors which can be acquired only by years of steady, laborious drill; but which, in effect, should have the easy, spontaneous character of a gift of nature.

Mr. Whistler is exhibiting his one portrait, that of his mother, in Paris, this much displayed work, together with one or two decorative trifles and a few insignificant etchings constituting his contribution to a collection in the Durand-Ruel gallery. From Paris the portrait will go to Brussels, where it will represent the artist at the great International Exposition. Mr. Whistler seems

to be of opinion that a very little of his work will go a great way with the public. This portrait, which is after all practically a drawing in black and white, has done duty as his exhibition piece for the past twenty years, and has made the tour of pretty much all civilized countries. Apart from his etchings, Mr. Whistler has not done work enough to entitle him to a place in the guild of artists, so far as the public is aware. He is not publicly known to be an industrious painter, but he certainly knows how to make industrious use of the slight production he stands credited with in the exhibition catalogues. He has attained a certain notoriety now, but there is almost nothing to perpetuate his name hereafter.

A painter who paints is Herr Tuxen, the Danish artist who received the commission for the great picture,—great in size at least—commemorating Queen Victoria's Jubilee. The composition represents the meeting of the royal family at Windsor Castle on the Queen's birth-day, and consists of three groups of royal personages, aggregating seventy figures. There are nearly sixty portraits, most of them painted from life, involving sittings in four different countries, and the entire work was executed within ten months.

Mr. James B. Sword has in his studio an important landscape with figures, entitled "Morning on the Wissahickon." The early light streams across the woods and fields, the effect of horizontal illumination being very well rendered. A flock of sheep going down to the meadows gives animation to the scene, helping to make a cheerful and pleasing picture. The work will probably be seen at the June exhibition of the Art Club; this artist setting a good example in taking pains to be well represented at the Club's monthly receptions.

Mr. Sword will probably spend the summer on the coast of Maine, studying the bold effects to be found among the bays, headlands, and islands of that rocky coast.

SCIENCE NOTES.

AT a recent meeting of the Fortnightly Club of Washington, Professor Alexander Graham Bell read a paper on recent experiments in devices for recording and reproducing sound, with especial reference to the use of such devices on the improved phonograph which Edison is about to put on the market. The new phonograph is substantially the same as its predecessors, except in the minor points, and it is in these that the improvements which are expected to make it of practical value, instead of a mere scientific curiosity, are being made. One of the variations which Professor Bell touched on was in the form of the recording mechanism. In the old phonograph, and in most of the new ones, the sharp point on the diaphragm left its impressions on tin-foil wrapped tightly round a cylinder revolving behind it, which moved along at the same time so as to take the lines of dots in the form of a very closely wound screw-thread. In one of the new machines the record is made instead on the flat surface of a revolving disc, taking the form of a spiral. The great advantage of this form is that it furnishes much better facilities for reproducing by the electrotype and other processes.

Another experiment which Professor Bell detailed seems to hold out the prospect of developing an entirely new process of recording sound for reproduction. A jet of water was allowed to fall on a disc of glass, which, of course, flattened it out to a thin, flowing sheet. The lower side of the glass disc was covered with an opaque substance, except a small hole in the centre, through which light was allowed to pass and affect a ribbon of photographic paper which was kept passing underneath. When a person spoke in a loud voice directly over the glass plate the variations in the thickness of the stream of water caused by the sound waves, registered themselves by the variations of the light which passed through the plate affecting variably the strip of photographic paper. When the record on the paper was transferred to gelatine by a photographic process, it made a series of depressions and prominences representing the variations of the sound waves, and from which an electrotype might easily have been made. No mechanism has yet been constructed to make this record actually produce sound, but it seems to be one of the possibilities of the near future.

A new electric railway has recently been opened in Allegheny City, and is now in successful operation. It is on the Bently-Knight system, is about four miles in length, and employs both overhead conductors and conduits. In both cases there is a complete metallic circuit, neither the rails nor earth being used as a return. The road is difficult, with one grade of 9½ feet in 100 feet for a distance of 400 feet, and numerous others; the average rise in a distance of 4,900 feet being 295 feet,—over six per cent. Two fifteen-horse power motors are used under each car, connected with the axles by spur-gearings. There are at present four cars running, with two more to be added shortly.

Alloys, formed by melting two or more metals together, says the *Popular Science News*, present some very interesting characteristics. One of the most curious is the fact that the melting point of the alloy is usually much lower than that of any of its components. Wood's alloy, for instance, which consists of lead, tin, cadmium, and bismuth, melts at about 150° Fah., while the lowest melting point of any of the metals separately is that of tin, 446°. It has always been supposed that this alloy could only be formed at a comparatively high temperature; but Mr. William Hallock has recently shown that when the several metals are mixed together in filings, and exposed for twenty-four hours to the heat of an ordinary water bath (212°), the alloy is produced, and the mass becomes fluid, and that the previous fusion of either constituent is unnecessary.

The Corporation of Birmingham is about to institute an entirely new departure in the sale of gas, by the use of "pay before delivery" meters. A number of prepayment meters constructed after the principle of the common automatic supply machines, have been offered by inventors; and a trial of one devised by Mr. Brownhills is to be made in a court of small houses. One or more pennies are dropped into an opening, and the regulating apparatus of the meter liberates a quantity of gas of corresponding value, after which it stops, awaiting the advent of fresh pence. The coins accumulate in a locked receptacle, and are removed by the collector at intervals. The mechanical arrangements of the meter will, it is believed, render fraud difficult; and they can be manufactured for about 20s. each.

The legislative assembly of the Argentine Republic, in order to encourage the development of the coal mining industry, has approved a proposal made by a private company by which the government guarantees to the company undertaking to work the coal mines of Rioja an interest of 5 per cent. on the capital invested for fifteen years; the company to invest a capital of \$2,000,000, the guarantee of the government to begin from the day that the railway connection is established or from the day when actual work begins in the mines. If the work at the mines is stopped for four months the government guarantee is withdrawn. If the company's profit reaches 10 per cent. of the capital invested all the surplus profits is to be paid to the government until all the guarantee disbursement made by the government has been paid back, together with 5 per cent. yearly interest on it.

The Cumberland Valley railroad has a car, of which it is the originator, for the purpose of furnishing electric lights for pic-nics, camp meetings, removing wrecks after dark, and various other purposes. It is a common box car, strongly built, and in which is an 8½ horse power boiler and engine, which runs a 15 arc lamp dynamo. Each lamp is 2,000 candle power. There is a globe rack, a reel containing three miles of insulated wire, and all the appliances necessary, including a coal box of three tons capacity and water tank of 1,000 gallons capacity. The car has air-breaking apparatus, and has been very useful. It is said that it paid for itself in one year by the increased sale of tickets to pic-nics and camp meetings. The Pennsylvania railroad also hired it to light up the removal of a bad wreck at Duncannon.

A very ingenious indicator of the amount of carbonic acid in the air has been invented by Prof. Wolpert, of Nurnberg. The principle of the apparatus is that when the red solution of sodium phenolphthalide is acted upon by carbonic acid it loses its color. At regular intervals of time, say every 100 seconds, a drop of the red liquid falls from a syphon on a thread behind which is a scale. As the drop trickles down the thread it loses its color slowly or quickly, depending on the amount of carbonic acid present in the air. If the air is perfectly pure, the drop stays red during its whole course. The scale shows 0.7 parts of carbonic acid in 1,000 for "pure air," and 4 to 7 parts in 1,000 for "extremely bad."

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- THE MIND OF THE CHILD. Part I. The Senses and the Will. By W. Preyer, Prof. of Physiology in Jena. Translated by H. W. Brown. (International Education Series.) Pp. 346. \$1.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co.
- STRAY LEAVES FROM NEWPORT. By Esther Gracie Wheeler. Pp. 195. \$1.50. Boston: Cupples & Hurd.
- ABRAHAM LINCOLN. A Biography for Young People. By Noah Brooks. Pp. 476. \$1.75. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.
- A NYMPH OF THE WEST. A Novel. By Howard Seely. Pp. 232. \$—-. New York: D. Appleton & Co.
- HINTS FROM A LAWYER: or, Legal Advice for Men and Women. By Edgar A. Spencer, of the New York Bar. Pp. 227. \$1.25. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.
- WILLIAM THE THIRD. (Twelve English Statesmen). By H. D. Traill. Pp. 204. \$0.60. London and New York: Macmillan & Co.
- HOMESTEAD HIGHWAYS. By Herbert Milton Sylvester. Pp. 302. \$1.50. Boston: Ticknor & Co.

- A DEBUTANTE IN NEW YORK SOCIETY: Her d What Became of Them. By Rachel Buchanan. Pp. 363. \$—-. New York: D. Appleton & Co.
- A TEACHER OF THE VIOLIN, AND OTHER TALES. By J. H. Shorthouse. (Macmillan's "Summer Reading Library.") Pp. 317. Paper. \$0.50. New York: Macmillan & Co.
- ORION, THE GOLD-BEATER, OR, TRUE HEARTS AND FALSE. By Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., (Cassell's "Sunshine Series.") Pp. 320. Paper. \$0.50. New York: Cassell & Co.
- POEMS BY ROSE TERRY COOKE. Pp. 421. 12mo. \$1.50. New York: W. S. Gottsberger.
- THE ARYAN RACE: ITS ORIGIN AND ACHIEVEMENTS. By Charles Morris. Pp. 347. \$1.50. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.
- A WOMAN'S FACE; or, A Lakeland Mystery. By Florence Warden. Pp. 378. Paper. \$0.25. New York: D. Appleton & Co.
- IGNORANT ESSAYS. By Richard Dowling. Pp. 195. Paper. \$0.25. New York: D. Appleton & Co.
- OLIVIA DELAPLAINE. A Novel. By Edgar Fawcett. Pp. 476. \$1.50. Boston: Ticknor & Co.
- CHRISTIANITY IN THE DAILY CONDUCT OF LIFE. Studies of Texts relating to Principles of the Christian Character. Pp. 338. \$1.50. New York: Thomas Whittaker.
- THE KING OF FOLLY ISLAND, AND OTHER PEOPLE. By Sarah Orne Jewett. Pp. 339. \$1.25. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
- MISSOURI: A BONE OF CONTENTION. By Lucien Carr. (American Commonwealth Series.) Pp. 377. \$1.25. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

MR. CAREY'S FULL PHILOSOPHY.¹

"AH, but what of Indian famines and of Irish famines? These occurred in pretty densely settled countries, and they show that Malthus is right—that there is such a thing as over-population."

Mr. Carey, after 1848, would have had no difficulty in meeting this objection, but I think it would have puzzled him in his earlier period. Before 1842 he had enunciated his great law of distribution as regards individuals and classes, showing that the world was not made for the rich, the prosperous, the successful alone, but made rather to level up the condition of other people to theirs. But the relation of the less prosperous to the more prosperous nations he hardly had touched upon at all. Differing so widely as he did from the English school on every other point, he yet agreed with them on the one for which they probably cared the most. He held, with them, that government and legislation can do nothing for industry but to get out of its way, and that absolute and entire freedom of international trade was the best policy all round. He held that the natural and beneficent law of distribution which he had enunciated was enough to meet every need. But his first great work appeared while the country was passing through the severest era of industrial depression it ever experienced. In 1840 the country, as a whole, declared for his father's idea, that America owed it to its own people to secure them the home market for their industry. The outcome of that decision was the tariff of 1842, which he regarded with no sort of favor, scorning it as an attempt to "tax the nation into growing rich." But the results which attended the enactment of that tariff silenced him, and he was a man far too loyal to fact to ignore them. He saw all the prosperity which its friends had foretold returning to the nation. He saw the factories reopened, idle workmen finding employment, the national consumption of the great necessities increasing, and the relation of price to price in every market of the world so altered as to give the people larger returns for their labor, and enable larger accumulations of capital. "Surely," he said to his friend and fellow free trader, John C. Calhoun, "there is a reason for all this—some law which determines that our country shall prosper under protection and fall back under free trade."

For six years, and in silence, he set himself to find the reason for it all. He reconsidered his earlier positions as regards distribution and the harmony of interests, but he found no flaw there. He saw no reason to give up the belief that a beneficent order underlies the industrial movement, and that it was a law of growth in wealth, and the diffusion of wealth through the association, which makes men strong to subdue the forces of nature to their service.

At last he found where the flaw was in his previous reasoning. He had been assuming that the growth of association could not be checked by any external force short of the violence of conquest. He had overlooked what Burke called "the tyrannous power of capital," or what an English writer in a report to Parliament calls "the weapons of industrial warfare," by which the weaker, poorer, less advanced nations may be kept in industrial dependence upon the richer and the more advanced. He saw that by this the power of association in the weaker country may be weakened or destroyed, and its people reduced to that uniformity of occupation in which they no longer need or serve or hold commerce with each other, but are confined to trade with foreigners of the richer country.

It was this discovery which made Henry C. Carey a national economist, and thus placed him beside Alex. Hamilton, Matthew Carey, John Rae, Frederic List, and Stephen Colwell as a friend of protection to home industry. From the time he saw this truth, he became the ablest and most original writer on that side of the controversy, and the recognized champion of a policy then passing out of favor in every part of the world, but destined to return to favor as the less wealthy nations rediscovered the necessity for it. In 1857, Horace Greeley advised him to abandon his advocacy of the Protective policy. "The whole world has gone over to Free Trade," he said despairingly. "Wait a bit and you will see it come back again," was Mr. Carey's answer.

¹From a Lecture by Robert Ellis Thompson on "Henry C. Carey as a Man and an Economist."

Before ten years passed the *London Times* spoke of "the wave of protectionist sentiment" which "seemed to be sweeping around the world." On the crest of that wave rode his fame, which extended far beyond his native land. Before he died his writings had been translated into eight of the languages of Europe, and everywhere in the Old World he had devoted friends and disciples who appealed to his authority in the chairs of European universities; and in the councils of European legislation, Humboldt, Liebig, Schöps, Dannelfelt, Cavour, Bergfalk, Dutring, Chevalier, Stuart Mill, and Ferrara were his friends and correspondents, and no more honored name than his has adorned the annals of our city.

On the north front of that splendid public edifice which symbolizes the unity and the aspirations of our city, to the left of the main entrance, stands, as is fitting, the bronze statue of the Pennsylvania general who fell in defense of the union of our commonwealth. When Philadelphia awakens to the sense of what she owes to Henry C. Carey, a second statue will stand on the east side of that entrance. It will be, I hope, not of artistic bronze, but of that great metal whose abundance enriches our State, and it will be cast in the form of a protector of the commonwealth as genuine as any she ever sent to the battle field. It will wear, not the soldiers' laurel, but the civic crown of oak leaves *ob cives servatos*. It will be the monument of Henry Charles Carey.

MR. BLAINE'S CONCLUSIVE LETTER.

PARIS, May 17, 1888.—Whitelaw Reid, Esq., Editor New York *Tribune*.
My Dear Sir: Since my return to Paris from Southern Italy, on the 8th inst., I have learned (what I did not before believe) that my name may yet be presented to the National Convention as a candidate for the Presidential nomination of the Republican party. A single phrase of my letter of January 25th, from Florence (which was decisive of everything I had the personal power to decide), has been treated by many of my most valued friends as not absolutely conclusive in ultimate and possible contingencies. On the other hand, friends equally devoted and disinterested have construed my letter (as it should be construed) to be an unconditional withholding of my name from the National Convention. They have in consequence given their support to eminent gentlemen who are candidates for the Chicago nomination, some of whom would not, I am sure, have consented to assume that position if I had desired to represent the party in the Presidential contest of 1888.

If I should now, by speech or by silence, by commission or omission, permit my name, in any event, to come before the Convention, I should incur the reproach of being uncandid with those who have always been candid with me. I speak, therefore, because I am not willing to remain in a doubtful attitude. I am not willing to be the cause of misleading a single man among the millions who have given me their suffrages and their confidence. I am not willing that even one of my faithful supporters in the past should think me capable of paltering in a double sense with my words. Assuming that the Presidential nomination could by any possible chance be offered to me I could not accept it without leaving in the minds of thousands of these men the impression that I had not been free from indirection, and therefore I could not accept it at all. The misrepresentations of malice have no weight, but the just displeasure of friends I could not patiently endure.

Republican victory, the prospects of which grow brighter every day, can be imperilled only by lack of unity in council or by acrimonious contest over men. The issue of protection is incalculably stronger and greater than any man, for it concerns the prosperity of the present and of generations yet to come. Were it possible for every voter of the republic to see for himself the condition and recompense of labor in Europe, the party of free trade in the United States would not receive the support of one wage-worker between the two oceans. It may not be directly in our power as philanthropists to elevate the European laborer, but it will be a lasting stigma upon our statesmanship if we permit the American laborer to be forced down to the European level. And in the end the rewards of labor everywhere will be advanced if we steadily refuse to lower the standard at home. Yours very sincerely,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

THE SITUATION IN INDIANA.

[From the Indianapolis Journal.]

INDIANA Republicans have but one choice for President of the United States. The "boom" for General Harrison sprang from the people of the State. It was first heard in the minor meetings and conventions in townships, towns, and counties; thence it spread to the congressional districts, and finally culminated in the unanimous expression of the State convention, on the 3d of May inst. This "boom" first began when New York, in November last, indicated that the next President, if he was to be a Republican, must be elected without counting certainly upon the vote of that State. This probability brought Indiana to the front. Its fifteen votes in such a contingency became an actual necessity, and there was one man in the mind of the Republicans of the State whose nomination would put those votes within the limits of reasonable certainty. In addition to his confessed strength at home, Indiana Republicans knew that he was unassailable from any part of the country; that he was strong as the strongest with good and true Republicans in all States, and that he could command a support before the people anywhere and everywhere at least equal to any other Republican likely to be named. Under the impetus of this belief, strengthened by the emphatic and honorable withdrawal of Mr. Blaine, the Republicans of Indiana undertook the work of formally presenting General Harrison's strength and availability as the Republican nominee before the representatives of the party throughout the country. All the time they were doing this they were perfectly well acquainted with the merits of other prominent gentlemen, particularly with those of Judge Gresham, whose name had been urged from quarters outside the State as the man Indiana should unite upon. Indiana Republicans did not arbitrarily make General Harrison their choice; it was no mere freak; neither was it in opposition to anyone, much less to Judge Gresham. But from

township to county, from county to district, and from district to State, while they were assailed by an organized bureau effort to divide their strength between General Harrison and Judge Gresham, or were importuned to go to Chicago without any choice whatever, the Republicans steadily adhered to their chosen desire. With the exception of the county in which Judge Gresham was born, every expression, made in every conceivable form, came steadily and with hearty unanimity for General Harrison. Shallow people prate about "the machine," and talk about the State not being practically solid for General Harrison! Will any one be kind enough to suggest how, in what possible manner, the Republicans of the State could express their preference other than by the methods they have used? Be kind enough, some one, to tell us what procedure the Republicans of the State should adopt to make known their preference and their desire? There stands the record. Look at it. We supplement it, and have continued to supplement it, with continued reprints from the Republican press of the State. There is not a breach in the wall of that sentiment to-day; the studied, organized, persistent efforts to make one have not only been fruitless, but have solidified and intensified the real working Republican spirit of the State.

All this does not mean that Judge Gresham has no friends in Indiana; but the assertion we make is, that with these friends, many of them active and zealous in his behalf, many of them instant in season and out of season, not a few of them attempting in various ways to gain a foothold by compassing the defeat of known uncompromising adherents of Harrison, every effort to break the solidity of General Harrison's support failed, not out of opposition or unfriendliness to Judge Gresham necessarily, but because the Republicans were devoted to the candidacy of General Harrison and did not propose to have it weakened either by open or insidious division. It is perfectly well known that in no district in this State, nor in the State Convention, could a single delegate have been chosen to go to Chicago who would have avowed that he preferred the nomination of Judge Gresham and would use his influence to bring that about, or seek an opportunity to vote for him in preference to General Harrison. If any man had been frank and honest enough to say that before the 19th of April or the 3d of May, he could not have received a vote in any convention called. We believe that is not stating the truth too strongly; for every man hastened to announce his friendliness to the candidacy of General Harrison, and to pledge himself to "exhaust every honorable means" to secure his nomination. The delegates-at-large were instructed "to work and vote persistently" to the same end. The situation has not changed; yet it is vehemently asserted that a number of the Indiana delegates are ready at any moment to desert General Harrison and go to Gresham. This claim was made from the very day they were selected, and has been kept up with din and clatter ever since, the noisy falsehood being more clamorous and positive just at present than ever.

The *Journal* knows this claim to be absolutely baseless. Not until their actions put it beyond the region of doubt, will we believe that there is a man on the Indiana delegation who intends to disregard his instructions or to play false to the people who reposed their trust in him. The delegates themselves may be powerless to resent the insult thus offered them, but the *Journal*, in their name and in their behalf, does so in the most emphatic manner. Not always will honorable men choose to remain as "suspects," and the lewd fellows of the baser sort, who are so busy with the names of men whose honor is so far beyond the comprehension of their tricky minds, may wake up some morning to see their whole fabric of falsehood blown away by the indignant breath of those whom they so glibly defame. Indiana is in earnest for Benjamin Harrison. He deserves the sincere and united support of his State, and he will have it unquestionably, uncompromisingly, without dissimulation. His candidacy has thus far been carried on without impertinent interference with that of anyone else, and it will be continued on that line; but at the same time, his friends, the Republicans of Indiana, will not meekly or complacently fold their hands or hold their voices when either his honor, or the honor of the State and the honor of those charged with representing the party which has indorsed and instructed for him, is unfairly assailed. The Republicans of Indiana know General Harrison. He has always been in the front line of the party battle. His Republicanism has never been doubtful. His opinions on the questions that divide the parties are well known. He is not a "dark horse," in the sense that his views on current issues are undefined and unknowable. He is abreast of the best Republicanism of the day. He is committed to the highest ideals of the public service, and his career thus far is an earnest of what the country could expect were he to be placed in the presidential chair. His character is as high as that of any man in the Nation; his reputation is without a fleck, as his life and nature is without a flaw. Where could a man be found under whom a more aggressive campaign could be made along the lines of sterling Republicanism? Indiana Republicans know these qualities of General Harrison, and they intend to earnestly and unitedly present them to the considerate judgment of the party and the country. They have no other choice for President. Their representatives will go to Chicago for General Harrison and for no one else. They will be for no one else, until, after "persistent" and "honorable" effort to secure his nomination, the convention shall, in its judgment, turn to some other. But if, as we believe is very likely to happen, the members of the convention come to Indiana for a candidate, with the purpose of securing the fifteen electoral votes of this State, the Indiana delegation will tell them, in a manner that may not be misunderstood, that General Harrison is the man.

ONE COLD IS SOMETIMES CONTRACTED ON TOP OF ANOTHER, the accompanying Cough becoming settled and confirmed, and the Lungs so strained and racked that the production of tubercles frequently follows. Many existing cases of pulmonary Disease can be thus accounted for, and yet how many others are now carelessly allowing themselves to drift through the preliminary symptoms, controlled by the fatal policy of allowing a Cold to take care of itself! On the first intimation of a Cold, or any Throat or Lung trouble, resort promptly to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a safe curative of long established reputation, and you may avoid the consequences of such dangerous trifling.

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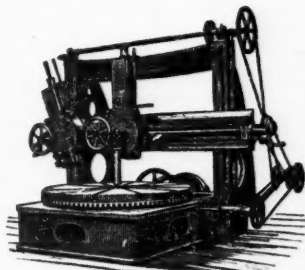
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